SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1785.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[No. 1237.]

Containing the freshest ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

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PARIS, March 22d, 1778.

MR. FRANKLIN has in your name, Sir, put into my hand the new edition of your observations upon civil liberty, &c. I am under double obligations to you: In the first place for your work, of which I long since knew the value, and which I had read with avidity, notwithstanding the multiplied occupation by which I was besieged, when it first appeared in print; and in the next place for your civility in suppressing that imputation of my want of address* which you had mixed with the praise otherwise given to me in your additional observations. I might deserve it, if you had not in view any other want of address than my inability to discover the springs of intrigue which played off against me a set of men much more adroit in that science than I am, than I ever shall be or than I wish to be. But it appeared that you imputed to me the indiscretion of having flown in the face of the general opinion of my nation; and there I think, you neither did justice to me nor to my nation; which is much more enlightened than is generally supposed amongst you, and in which perhaps it is easier than even with you to call the public attention to ideas of reason. I judge so from the infatuation of the British in the prospect of conquering America, which continued until the adventure of Burgoyne made them in some degree open their eyes. I judge so from the system of monopoly and exclusion which governs all your political writers upon commerce, except Mr. Adam Smith and Dean Tucker—a system which is the true prime cause of your separation from your colonies. I judge so from all your polemic writings upon questions which have been agitated for 20 years back, and in which, before your's appeared, I do not recollect to have read a single piece where the true point in dispute has been rightly taken up. I have been unable to conceive how a nation which hath cultivated so successfully every branch of the natural sciences can have continued so greatly beneath herself in the most interesting science in the whole—that of the public good; a science wherein the liberty of the press, which she alone enjoys, must have given her a mighty advantage over all the rest of Europe. Is it national pride which hath hindered you from making the utmost of that advantage? Is it because you were something better off than others, that you have turned all your speculations towards persuading yourselves that you were quite happy? Is it the spirit of party and the wish to form self-support out of popular opinions, which have retarded your progress, by leading your politicians to treat as empty metaphysicks all those speculations which tend to establish some fixed principles respecting the rights and true interests of individuals and of nations? How comes it to pass that you are almost the first among your writers who have given just notions of liberty, and who have exposed the falshood of that thread-bare sentiment, of the greatest class of even the most republican writers, *that liberty consists in being subject only to laws*, as if a man oppressed by an unjust law, was free? That it would not be true even if we suppose all the laws to be work of the entire nation assembled; because, in fact, the individual has certain rights which the nation cannot take from him but by violence and an illegal use of the general force. Although you have had regard to this truth, and have explained yourself thereon, yet perhaps it merits your care to develope it more at large, considering the little attention which hath been paid to it by even the most zealous partizans of liberty.

It is also a strange thing that it should not be counted, in England, a trifling observation to say, that one nation can never have right to govern another; and that such a government could have no foundation but that of force, upon which also are supported robbery and tyranny: that the tyranny of a people is of all known in the world the most cruel and most intolerable, leaving no remedy for the oppressed: whereas a single despot is at length stopped in his career by self-interest, he has the check of remorse, or that of public opinion; but a multitude makes no calculations, feels no remorse and decrees to itself glory when in fact it deserves the utmost disgrace.

Events are to the English nation a terrible commentary upon your book. For some months they have been falling headlong with accelerated rapidity. The knot is untied in regard to America. Lo she is independent irrecoverably!——Will she be free and happy?——Will this new people, situated so advantageously to give to the world the example of a constitution, wherein man may enjoy all his rights, exercise freely his whole faculties and be governed only by nature, by reason, and by justice, know how to form such a constitution? know how to fix it upon everlasting foundations, by guarding against all the causes of division and corruption which would sap it by degrees and overturn it?

I am not satisfied, I own, with any constitutions which have as yet been framed by the different American States. You blame with reason that of Pennsylvania for exacting a religious test upon admission into the representative body. It is much worse in others. There is one of them, I think that of the Jersies which requires (‖) * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *. I see in the greatest number an unreasonable imitation of the usages of England. Instead of bringing all the authorities into one, that of the nation, they have established different bodies, a House of Representatives, a Council, a Governor, because England has an House of Commons, an House of Lords, and a King. They undertake to balance these different authorities as if the same equilibrium of powers which has been thought necessary to balance the enormous preponderance of royalty could be of any use in republics, formed upon the equality of all the citizens; and as if every article which constitutes different bodies was not a source of divisions. But striving to prevent imaginary dangers they have created real ones. They wish to have nothing to fear from the clergy, and yet unite them under the barrier of a common proscription. By rendering them ineligible they become formed into a body, and such an one as is foreign to the State. Why should one citizen who has the the same interest as others in the common defence of liberty and property be excluded from contributing towards it his genius and virtues, because he is of a profession in which genius and virtue are essentials? The clergy are only dangerous when they compose a body in the State; when they conceive themselves to have rights and interests as a body; or when it has been devised to have a religion established by law; as if men could have any right, or any interest in regulating each others consciences; as if an individual could sacrifice to civil society those opinions on which he thinks his eternal salvation depends, or as if mankind were to be saved or to be damned by the lump. Wherever true toleration, that is to say, the absolute incompetency of government over the conscience of individuals is established, there an ecclesiastic when he is admitted into the national assembly is but a citizen, when he is excluded from it he becomes again an ecclesiastic.

I do not perceive that there has been sufficient cause to reduce to the lowest possible number the kinds of business which the government of each State is to manage, or to separate the objects of legislation from those of the general and from those of the particular and local administration; to constitute standing local assemblies, which, by performing all the functions of detail in government, may free the general assemblies from engaging therein, and so take from the members of these latter all means, and perhaps all desire, to abuse an authority which should only be occupied about objects general in their nature, and therefore unconnected with the little passions which agitate mankind.

Nor do I perceive that due attention has been paid to the great distinction, and the only one founded in nature between two classes of men; I mean those who are proprietors in lands and those who are not;—to their interests and consequently to their different rights, with respect to legislation, to the administration of justice and of the police, to the contribution for public expences and to their employments.

No fixed principle is established in regard to imposts. Each State is supposed to be at liberty to tax itself at pleasure, and to lay its taxes upon persons, consumptions, or importations, that is to say, to erect an interest contrary to that of the other States.

They suppose in all the States that they have a right to regulate commerce. They even authorize the executive bodies or the governors to prohibit the exportation of certain products upon particular occasions; so far are they from seeing that the law of entire liberty of all commerce is a corollary of the right of property; so far are they still involved in the mists of European illusions.

In the general union of the States with one another, I do not see a coalition, a melting of all the parts together, so as to make the body *one* and homogenious. It is only an aggregate of parts, always too separate, and which have a continual tendency to divide themselves, from the diversity of their laws, their manners, and their opinions—from the inequality of their present strength, but more still from the inequality of their future progress. It is only a copy of the republic of Holland; and this had no occasion like that of America to dread the possible growth of any one of its provinces. This whole edifice has been supported until now upon the false basis of very ancient and very vulgar policy; upon the prejudice which nations, which provinces may have concerning interests as a province or a nation, different from those which individuals have of being free and defending their properties against robbers and conquerors:—a pretended interest in carrying on more commerce than others, in not buying merchandize of foreigners, but in forcing these to consume our productions and the works of our manufacturers:—a pretended interest in having more extensive territory, in acquiring such and such a province, such and such an island, such and such a town—an interest in inspiring other nations with dread:—an interest in excelling them in the glory of arms or that of arts and sciences.

Each of these prejudices is cherished in Europe, because the ancient rivalry of nations and the ambition of princes obliges all States to be in arms for defence against their armed neighbours, and to regard a military force as the principal object of government. Such is the good fortune of America that she cannot have for a long time an external enemy to fear, if she does not become self-divided: therefore she may and ought to estimate, at their true value those pretended interests, those grounds of discord which are all that can endanger her liberty. The sacred principle of freedom of commerce being considered as the necessary consequence of the right of property, all the pretended interest of trade vanish before it. The pretended interest of possessing more or less territory vanishes also when the territory is justly considered as not belonging to nations but to the individual proprietors of the soil; and when the question whether such a canton or such a village ought to belong to such a province or such a state is not decided by the pretended interest of that province or that state, but by the interest which the inhabitants of the canton or village have in assembling themselves to transact their affairs in places the most convenient of access; when that interest being measured by the length or shortness of the way which a man can go to manage his most important without too much injury to his common concerns, becomes the natural and physical measure of the extent of the jurisdiction of States, and establishes throughout, an equilebrium † of extent and power which annihilates all the danger of inequality and all pretentions of superiority.

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VIENNA, (Germany) Jan. 29.

THE Emperor has just repealed his edict relative to the materials and forms of coffins,* by the following remarkable letter, addressed to the regency of Lower Austria, in his own hand-writing:

"AS I daily hear and see that the ideas of the living "are so infected with materialism, that they put a very "great value upon the privilege of having their dead bo- "dies rot in the slowest manner; and as it is of little im- "portance to me in what manner men choose to be inter- "red; I declare by these presents, that, being satisfied "with having shewn the reasonableness, utility, and "possibility of a new mode of burial; but being at the "same time no way desirous of forcing any person to "have common sense against his will, I do now leave to "every one the liberty of ordering and directing what- "ever he may please to have done with his body after "his death, as far as it concerns the materials and form "of the coffin designed for its reception.

"JOSEPH."

* *A few months ago the Emperor issued an edict enjoining the interment of bodies in a kind of coarse sacking, instead of wooden coffins.*

LONDON, March 20.

Thursday at St. James's, Clerkenwell, a remarkable wedding was solemnized. A woman about 40, who has been totally blind many years, heard a young man, whose apprenticeship to a shoemaker had lately expired, at work in her neighbourhood from early in the morning until late every night: Conceiving a favourable opinion of him from these proofs of an industrious disposition, she made him a present of a silver watch, and a suit of clothes; and besides lent him ten pounds, the better to enable him to carry on his business. Last week he waited on his benefactress, informing her, that having received offers of great encouragement he was preparing to set out for Leicestershire to settle there among his friends, adding, that he would exert his utmost endeavours speedily to discharge the unsolicited favours she had heaped upon him. She commended his resolution, but next day sued out a writ, which being served upon him he was taken to a lock-up-house. She visited him in his confinement, and informed him that he must immediately pay the money, go to prison, or marry her. He agreed to the latter offer, and a license was procured; but he was detained in custody until Thursday morning, when the parties proceeded from the lock-up-house to church, where the officer who had executed the writ upon the bridegroom acted as father to the bride, who is possessed of about a thousand pounds.

The following very serious and important truths were urged by the celebrated Cardinal Richlieu, with great earnestness to Louis XIII. of France, and ought to be, frequently, and deeply impressed on the heart of every Prince, in Christendom;—"If Princes use not their utmost endeavours to regulate the various orders of their respective dominions; if they are negligent in their election of Ministers; if they despise the wholesome advice of honest and independent men; if they be not particularly careful, to render their own public virtues exemplary; if they fail to protect innocence, to reward eminent merit, to punish disobedience, and to prosecute delinquencies which disturb the harmony, the discipline, and the safety of the public; if they apply not themselves to foresee, and prevent, such evils as may happen, or divert by prudent negociations, the storms which clouds drive before them, from a much greater distance than is apprehended; if prejudice, or ill advice, hinder them from making a proper, and patriotic choice of those who are employed in the most important offices of the state; if they prefer the voice of factious and selfish men, to that of candour and sincerity; if they are studiously attentive only to their own aggrandizement, and value not the prosperity of the community at large, otherwise than as it contributes to their personal, or domestic gratifications, *let them be the best husbands, the best fathers, and the best individuals in the world, they are infinitely more criminal, in fact*, than those who are so grossly immoral, as to live in the habitual transgression of all laws, human and divine, in as much as omitting what we ought to do, and committing what we ought not to do, in the eye of impartial justice, is one and the same thing."

Extract of a private letter from Paris, January 14.

"Dr. Jeffries, since he left America, never sported himself to greater advantage than by being Blanchard's travelling companion. He is received every where with all possible marks of polite attention, courted by the ladies, and what is more to the purpose, bending under the load of Louis d'ors, and presents of all sorts. Boxes of all dimensions and value fill his pockets; rings of all sizes vie with each other for the honour of fitting his fingers, whilst the good Doctor who understands very little of the French language, and speaks it much less, takes the offerings, and in token of his gratitude, draws back his right leg, and bows to the body.

"Besides what the King has been pleased to confer on Blanchard, the Queen has also contributed her mite. Her Majesty was at cards when news was brought that the aerial travellers were landed near Guines. Instead of an unmeaning toast at a drinking table, the above Princess exclaimed, "Here is to Blanchard!" and laid 30 Louis d'ors on her cards. Fortune having seconded her benevolent views, she ordered a bag to be brought to her, and throwing in both her stake and winnings, declared she should present it herself to Blanchard, which her Majesty has since done. The corporation of Calais, not satisfied with the honors they have conferred upon the fortunate adventurer, have come to a resolution of allowing him an annuity of 600 livres, with a thousand crowns in cash, as the price of his balloon.—Courage! *Sic itur ad Astra!*"

—Lord! Lord! what a number of Lords have become writers! Lord Mountmorres, Lord Stair, Lord Sheffield, have all entered themselves at the post of Parnassus, to scribble up the hill in search of fame!!

The Dutch letters state their loss at Batavia, by the late hurricanes, at near a million sterling.

The ladies dress varies from time to time; but we are sorry to say, it seldom verges towards propriety. The beauty of women consists not in the face, or if it did, that is almost entirely hid, but in the *shape*; and our modern dresses, whether introduced by fashion or fancy, are calculated to destroy shape altogether. A lady dressed according to the height of the ton may be worshipped, without any breach of the *second commandment*, as she is the likeness of nothing in the *heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth.*

The Rev. Father in God, Samuel Seabury, lately embarked for the united, or disunited States of America, hath, it is said, signified his intention of appointing the Rev. *Parson Peter* (who, at the beginning of the unfortunate contest in that country, was *tar'd and feather'd!*) and, as he says, otherwise very disagreeably *bejewear'd*, for meddling with matters of state, instead of confining himself to the line of his profession) to be his Lordship's Arch Deacon, and Chancellor of the Diocese, in the State of Connecticut, in New-England.

The emoluments to the Right Rev. Dr. *Samuel Seabury*, lately consecrated by the Nonjuring Bishops of Scotland, and gone out, *in lawn sleeves*, to Connecticut, in America, will, it is said, principally arise from ordaining: twenty Spanish dollars (the currency of that country) or five pounds sterling *per head*, is what he means to ask for ordaining such persons in those *rising States*, as religiously apply to him for Episcopal ordination: and cheap enough it is of all conscience, even though *Arch Deacon Peter* should likewise exact *a small fee* upon every such occasion. Propagating the gospel is their grand object! *Tout pour l'eglise* is their motto.

April 11. There are accounts from the Continent, brought by the last mail, which state, that the King of Prussia lies so extremely ill, as to afford very little hopes of his recovery. His Majesty is now above 72 years of age, being born in January, 1712.—There is no doubt the House of Austria will be highly pleased whenever the death of this great man shall happen; for he has been the only effectual check to their ambition, since the accession of the late Empress Queen, mother of the present Emperor. He is nearly related to our Sovereign, his mother being the sister of the late King George the second. Frederick William, the Prince Royal of Prussia, nephew to the King and heir to the crown, was born in 1744. The present Prince of Orange is married to one of his daughters.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

We are informed, that on Monday last, Congress came to the following resolution:

As the state of New-York, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have each made a cession of western territory to the United States; and Congress are ever disposed to attend to the reasonable expectations of each of the states in the union, touching their public services and expences.

"Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the state of North-Carolina, to reconsider the principles of magnanimity and justice that induced the passing of their act of the second of June, 1784, and evince the operation of the same good sentiments, by repealing their act of the 20th of November, 1784, and directing their Delegates in Congress, to furnish a new proof of their liberality, in the execution of a deed to the United States, of the territory ceded by the act of the 2d of June aforesaid."

The State of North-Carolina have passed an act repealing the act whereby they ceded to Congress their western territory. The people of the ceded lands refuse to return under allegiance to North-Carolina, have erected themselves into an independent state, and assumed legislative and executive powers. They stile themselves the state of Franklin, and have sent two Commissioners to Congress.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

We have the pleasure to inform the friends of the right Honorable the Marquis de la Fayette (that is, every American) that this worthy nobleman, this patriot and soldier, landed safe at Brest, after a passage of thirty days, from on board his Most Christian Majesty's frigate La Nymphe. In the space of eight months and three days, his Lordship has twice croned the ocean, twice visited and spent a considerable time with his adopted father, the illustrious Washington, on the banks of the Powtomack; travelled upwards of eighteen hundred miles on this continent; travelled eight of the United States; assisted at the Congress of Indians, near Fort-Schuyler, on the head of the Mohawk-River, 324 miles from here; spent a considerable time at Boston, where he was received as he deserved it, by General Knox, at the head of the Massachusetts line, and of the whole body of the citizens; and finally returned here, from whence, after having staid with us three weeks, he embarked again for his native country, on the 24th of December, 1784. He every where met with, and received those marks of profound gratitude, which his zeal, his example, his services, and his youth have so strongly engraven on the hearts of all the Americans: May this illustrious young man long live and flourish, the boast of his country, and the ornament of humanity.

May 25. Last Saturday arrived his Swedish Majesty's sloop of war the Triton, commanded by Capt. le Berjeau, from Gottenburgh, on her passage to St. Bartholomew, she put into this port in distress. On Sunday several salutes were fired from her on occasion of a number of very respectable gentlemen being entertained by the commander on board.—The island of St. Bartholomew has been very lately ceded by the crown of France to their ally the King of Sweden, and this arrangement gives the first possession of territory to that nation in the West-Indies. St. Bartholomew was of very little consequence to France, but in time of war, when it gave shelter to an incredible number of privateers which greatly annoyed the British commerce. Should it be proposed by its present Master to establish it as a free port, the vicinity of old accustomed St. Eustatia, would perhaps tend to check its growth into eminence.

June 4. Yesterday arrived the Halifax packet, Captain Boulderson, who left Falmouth on the 25th of April.

It was expected that soon after the departure of the Halifax packet, Lord Shelburne (now Marquis of Lansdown) would be promoted to the head of the treasury, vice Mr. Pitt, who is to continue Chancellor of the Exchequer. This arrangement was, many months ago, agreed on with Chancellor Lord Thurlow, at a negotiation at Aix la Chapelle, but a letter per packet of the 9th of April, mentions, that the opposition from the British manufacturers to Mr. Pitt's Irish propositions, will oblige that gentleman to abandon them, and may probably drive him from the helm of administration; so unstable is the situation of even the most popular Premier in that country.

We have received the agreeable intelligence that the port of the Havanna is again opened for the reception of American produce, and for the admission of all American vessels. This event will give new life to our trade, which for some time past has been in a very languid state.

The merchants of Philadelphia, have, we hear, unanimously agreed to adopt similar resolutions to those of Boston, relative to the trade with Great-Britain.—It is also asserted that they are determined to solicit the Legislature at their next meeting, to vest Congress with power sufficient to regulate the commercial affairs of this country.

PORTSMOUTH (New-Hampshire) May 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in Kittery, dated April 10, 1785.

"The Turks have been cruizing off this island, and have taken two American vessels, one belonging to Philadelphia and the other to Baltimore, but they have not made slaves of the crew.—I have seen a letter from one of the Captains to Mr. Harrison, a merchant in Cadiz, which says, that if Congress will make them a present of a certain sum of money every year, and settle a trade with them, our ships may pass; otherwise they are determined to make slaves of all they can take. We have advice from Algiers, likewise, that the Algerines are fitting out three sail of privateers to cruize off Cadiz, for American ships."

BOSTON, June 6.

It has been reported for some days past, but from what authority we are unable to say, that the British frigates on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, have fired upon several of our fishermen employed in fishing there.

The scarcity of money is now the great cry, and yet it would be very difficult to prove that there is any apparent scarcity of luxuries; the present extravagancies, in general, were at no time more than equalled in this country.—The dresses and decorations of this world are more costly than the actors are perfect.

NEWPORT, June 11.

Last Tuesday being the annual Election of the Members of the Corporation of this City, the following Gentlemen were unanimously chosen, to wit:

Hon. GEORGE HAZARD, Esq; Mayor.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq;
PELEG CLARKE, Esq;
SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq;
OLIVER R. WARNER, Esq;
} Aldermen.

HENRY BLISS, Esq;
Mr. SAMUEL FREEBODY,
Mr. JOHN SLOCUM,
Mr. ROBERT STEVENS,
GEORGE SEARS, Esq;
Mr. N. P. TILLINGHAST,
} Common Councilmen.

PELEG BARKER, jun. Esq; City-Clerk.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, lately passed an Act to empower the Supreme Executive Council to draw on the Treasurer of that State for the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, in favour of Thomas Paine, Esquire, the celebrated Author of Common Sense, &c.

The Legislature of New-York has passed an Act, vesting Congress for Fifteen Years, with Power to regulate Commerce.

We learn that CALEB HARRIS, Esq; of Johnston, is appointed by Congress Surveyor on Behalf of this State, for dividing the extensive and important Territory ceded to the United States, pursuant to a late Ordinance.

MARRIED.]—Mr. JOHN MUMFORD, Merchant, to Miss POLLY TILLINGHAST, Daughter, of the late Mr. FARDON TILLINGHAST, jun. of this City.

☞ *Advertisements omitted will be inserted in our next.*

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, June* 11.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Sloop Jolly Robin, G. Burt,	North-Carolina.
Sloop Dolphin, J. Maxwell,	Ditto.
Brigantine Dove, E. Tobey,	Massachusetts.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Judith, S. Martin,	Virginia.
Sloop Friendship, O. Reed,	Virginia.
Brigantine Fame, J. Wood,	St. Croix.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

Newport, June 9, 1785.

THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, for liquidating the Accounts between this State and the United States, lately kept, by the Subscriber, at Mr. John Mumford's, in Providence, is now kept at the House of Mr. Joseph Rogers, on the Parade, in the City of Newport.—All Persons having any Demands against the United States, for Supplies furnished, Services performed, or Prizes in the Fourth Class of the United States Lottery, are notified to send them to said Office, where Attendance will be given from Nine o'Clock in the Morning 'till Twelve, and from Two o'Clock in the Afternoon 'till Six, every Day in the Week, except Sunday's, and Saturday's in the Afternoon.

EDWARD CHINN, Commissioner.

VIENNA, (Germany) Jan. 29.

THE Emperor has just repealed his edict relative to the materials and forms of coffins,* by the following remkable letter, addreſſed to the regency of Lower Auſtria, in his own hand-writing:

"AS I daily hear and ſee that the ideas of the living "are ſo infected with materialiſm, that they put a very "great value upon the privilege of having their dead bo-"dies rot in the ſloweſt manner; and as it is of little im-"portance to me in what manner men chooſe to be inter-"red; I declare by theſe preſents, that, being ſatisfied "with having ſhewn the reaſonableneſs, utility, and "poſſibility of a new mode of burial; but being at the "ſame time no way deſirous of forcing any perſon to "have common ſenſe againſt his will, I do now leave to "every one the liberty of ordering and directing what-"ever he may pleaſe to have done with his body after "his death, as far as it concerns the materials and form "of the coffin deſigned for its reception.

"JOSEPH."

* *A few months ago the Emperor iſſued an edict enjoining the interment of bodies in a kind of coarſe ſacking, inſtead of wooden coffins.*

LONDON, March 20.

Thurſday at St. James's, Clerkenwell, a remarkable wedding was ſolemnized. A woman about 40, who has been totally blind many years, heard a young man, whoſe apprenticeſhip to a ſhoemaker had lately expired, at work in her neighbourhood from early in the morning until late every night: Conceiving a favourable opinion of him from theſe proofs of an induſtrious diſpoſition, ſhe made him a preſent of a ſilver watch, and a ſuit of clothes; and beſides lent him ten pounds, the better to enable him to carry on his buſineſs. Laſt week he waited on his benefactreſs, informing her, that having received offers of great encouragement he was preparing to ſet out for Leiceſterſhire to ſettle there among his friends, adding, that he would exert his utmoſt endeavours ſpeedily to diſcharge the unſolicited favours ſhe had heaped upon him. She commended his reſolution, but next day ſued out a writ, which being ſerved upon him he was taken to a lock-up-houſe. She viſited him in his confinement, and informed him that he muſt immediately pay the money, go to priſon, or marry her. He agreed to the latter offer, and a licenſe was procured; but he was detained in cuſtody until Thurſday morning, when the parties proceeded from the lock-up-houſe to church, where the officer who had executed the writ upon the bridegroom acted as father to the bride, who is poſſeſſed of about a thouſand pounds.

The following very ſerious and important truths were urged by the celebrated Cardinal Richlieu, with great earneſtneſs to Louis XIII. of France, and ought to be, frequently, and deeply impreſſed on the heart of every Prince, in Chriſtendom;—"If Princes uſe not their utmoſt endeavours to regulate the various orders of their reſpective dominions; if they are negligent in their election of Miniſters; if they deſpiſe the wholeſome advice of honeſt and independent men; if they be not particularly careful, to render their own public virtues exemplary; if they fail to protect innocence, to reward eminent merit, to puniſh diſobedience, and to proſecute delinquencies which diſturb the harmony, the diſcipline, and the ſafety of the public; if they apply not themſelves to foreſee, and prevent, ſuch evils as may happen, or divert by prudent negociations, the ſtorms which clouds drive before them, from a much greater diſtance than is apprehended; if prejudice, or ill advice, hinder them from making a proper, and patriotic choice of thoſe who are employed in the moſt important offices of the ſtate; if they prefer the voice of factious and ſelfiſh men, to that of candour and ſincerity; if they are ſtudiouſly attentive only to their own aggrandizement, and value not the proſperity of the community at large, otherwiſe than as it contributes to their perſonal, or domeſtic gratifications, *let them be the beſt huſbands, the beſt fathers, and the beſt individuals in the world, they are infinitely more criminal, in fact*, than thoſe who are ſo groſsly immoral, as to live in the habitual tranſgreſſion of all laws, human and divine, in as much as omitting what we ought to do, and committing what we ought not to do, in the eye of impartial juſtice, is one and the ſame thing."

Extract of a private letter from Paris, January 12.

"Dr. Jeffries, ſince he left America, never ſported himſelf to greater advantage than by being Blanchard's traveling companion. He is received every where with all poſſible marks of polite attention, courted by the ladies, and what is more to the purpoſe, bending under the load of Louis d'ors, and preſents of all ſorts. Boxes of all dimenſions and value fill his pockets; rings of all ſizes vie with each other for the honour of fitting his fingers, whilſt the good Doctor who underſtands very little of the French language, and ſpeaks it much leſs, takes the offerings, and in token of his gratitude, draws back his right leg, and bends his body.

"Beſides what the King has been pleaſed to confer on Blanchard, the Queen has alſo contributed her mite. Her Majeſty was at cards when news was brought that the aerial travellers were landed near Guineas. Inſtead of an unmeaning toaſt at a drinking table, the above Princeſs exclaimed, "Here is to Blanchard!" and laid 300 Louis d'ors on her cards. Fortune having ſeconded her benevolent views, ſhe ordered a bag to be brought to her, and throwing in both her ſtake and winnings, declared ſhe ſhould preſent it herſelf to Blanchard, which her Majeſty has ſince done. The corporation of Calais, not ſatisfied with the honors they have conferred upon the fortunate adventurer, have come to a reſolution of allowing him an annuity of 600 livres, with a thouſand crowns in caſh, as the price of his balloon.—Courage! *Sic itur ad Aſtra!*"

—Lord! Lord! what a number of Lords have become writers! Lord Mountmorres, Lord Stair, Lord Sheffield, have all entered themſelves at the poſt of Parnaſſus, to hobble up the hill in ſearch of fame!!

The Dutch letters ſtate their loſs at Batavia, by the late hurricanes, at near a million ſterling.

The ladies dreſs varies from time to time; but we are ſorry to ſay, it ſeldom verges towards propriety. The beauty of women conſiſts not in the face, or if it did, that is almoſt entirely hid, but in the *ſhape*; and our modern dreſſes, whether introduced by faſhion or fancy, are calculated to deſtroy ſhape altogether. A lady dreſſed according to the height of the ton may be worſhipped, without any breach of the *ſecond commandment*, as ſhe is the likeneſs of nothing in the *heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth.*

The Rev. Father in God, Samuel Seabury, lately embarked for the united, or diſunited States of America, hath, it is ſaid, ſignified his intention of appointing the Rev. *Parſon Peter* (who, at the beginning of the unfortunate conteſt in that country, was *tar'd and feather'd!* and, as he ſays, otherwiſe very diſagreeably *bejnear'd*, for meddling with matters of ſtate, inſtead of confining himſelf to the line of his profeſſion) to be his Lordſhip's Arch Deacon, and Chancellor of the Dioceſe, in the State of Connecticut, in New-England.

The emoluments to the Right Rev. Dr. *Samuel Seabury*, lately conſecrated by the Nonjuring Biſhops of Scotland, and gone out, *in lawn ſleeves*, to Connecticut, in America, will, it is ſaid, principally ariſe from ordaining: twenty Spaniſh dollars (the currency of that country) or five pounds ſterling *per head*, is what he means to aſk for ordaining ſuch perſons in thoſe *riſing States*, as religiouſly apply to him for Epiſcopal ordination: and cheap enough it is of all conſcience, even though *Arch Deacon Peter* ſhould likewiſe exact *a ſmall fee* upon every ſuch occaſion. Propagating the goſpel is their grand object! *Tout pour l'egliſe* is their motto.

April 11. There are accounts from the Continent, brought by the laſt mail, which ſtate, that the King of Pruſſia lies ſo extremely ill, as to afford very little hopes of his recovery. His Majeſty is now above 72 years of age, being born in January, 1712.—There is no doubt the Houſe of Auſtria will be highly pleaſed whenever the death of this great man ſhall happen; for he has been the only effectual check to their ambition, ſince the acceſſion of the late Empreſs Queen, mother of the preſent Emperor. He is nearly related to our Sovereign, his mother being the ſiſter of the late King George the ſecond. Frederick William, the Prince Royal of Pruſſia, nephew to the King and heir to the crown, was born in 1744. The preſent Prince of Orange is married to one of his daughters.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

We are informed, that on Monday laſt, Congreſs came to the following reſolution:

As the ſtate of New-York, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, have each made a ceſſion of weſtern territory to the United States; and Congreſs are ever diſpoſed to attend to the reaſonable expectations of each of the ſtates in the union, touching their public ſervices and expences.

"Reſolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſtate of North-Carolina, to reconſider the principles of magnanimity and juſtice that induced the paſſing of their act of the ſecond of June, 1784, and evince the operation of the ſame good ſentiments, by repealing their act of the 20th of November, 1784, and directing their Delegates in Congreſs, to furniſh a new proof of their liberality, in the execution of a deed to the United States, of the territory ceded by the act of the 2d of June aforeſaid."

The State of North-Carolina have paſſed an act repealing the act whereby they ceded to Congreſs their weſtern territory. The people of the ceded lands refuſe to return under allegiance to North-Carolina, have erected themſelves into an independent ſtate, and aſſumed legiſlative and executive powers. They ſtile themſelves the ſtate of Franklin, and have ſent two Commiſſioners to Congreſs.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

We have the pleaſure to inform the friends of the right Honorable the Marquis de la Fayette (that is, every American) that this worthy nobleman, this patriot and ſoldier, landed ſafe at Breſt, after a paſſage of thirty days, from on board his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate La Nymphe. In the ſpace of eight months and three days, his Lordſhip has twice croſſed the ocean, twice viſited and ſpent a conſiderable time with his adopted father, the illuſtrious Waſhington, on the banks of the Powtomack; travelled upwards of eighteen hundred miles on this continent; traverſed eight of the United States; aſſiſted at the Congreſs of Indians, near Fort-Schuyler, on the head of the Mohawk-River, 324 miles from here; ſpent a conſiderable time at Boſton, where he was received as he deſerved it, by General Knox, at the head of the Maſſachuſetts line, and of the whole body of the citizens; and finally returned here, from whence, after having ſtaid with us three weeks, he embarked again for his native country, on the 24th of December, 1784. He every where met with, and received thoſe marks of profound gratitude, which his zeal, his example, his ſervices, and his youth have ſo ſtrongly engraven on the hearts of all the Americans! May this illuſtrious young man long live and flouriſh, the boaſt of his country, and the ornament of humanity.

May 25. Laſt Saturday arrived his Swediſh Majeſty's ſloop of war the Triton, commanded by Capt. le Berjeau, from Gottenburgh, on her paſſage to St. Bartholomew, ſhe put into this port in diſtreſs. On Sunday ſeveral ſalutes were fired from her on occaſion of a number of very reſpectable gentlemen being entertained by the commander on board.—The iſland of St. Bartholomew has been very lately ceded by the crown of France to their ally the King of Sweden, and this arrangement gives the firſt poſſeſſion of territory to that nation in the Weſt-Indies. St. Bartholomew was of very little conſequence to France, but in time of war, when it gave ſhelter to an incredible number of privateers which greatly annoyed the Britiſh commerce. Should it be propoſed by its preſent Maſter to eſtabliſh it as a free port, the vicinity of old accuſtomed St. Euſtatia, would perhaps tend to check its growth into eminence.

June 4. Yeſterday arrived the Halifax packet, Captain Boulderſon, who left Falmouth on the 13th of April.

It was expected that ſoon after the departure of the Halifax packet, Lord Shelburne (now Marquis of Lanſdown) would be promoted to the head of the treaſury, vice Mr. Pitt, who is to continue Chancellor of the Exchequer. This arrangement was, many months ago, agreed on with Chancellor Lord Thurlow, at a negotiation at Aix la Chapelle, but a letter per packet of the 9th of April, mentions, that the oppoſition from the Britiſh manufacturers to Mr. Pitt's Iriſh propoſitions, will oblige that gentleman to abandon them, and may probably drive him from the helm of adminiſtration; ſo unſtable is the ſituation of even the moſt popular Premier in that country.

We have received the agreeable intelligence that the port of the Havanna is again opened for the reception of American produce, and for the admiſſion of all American veſſels. This event will give new life to our trade, which for ſome time paſt has been in a very languid ſtate.

The merchants of Philadelphia, have, we hear, unanimouſly agreed to adopt ſimilar reſolutions to thoſe of Boſton, relative to the trade with Great-Britain.—It is alſo aſſerted that they are determined to ſolicit the Legiſlature at their next meeting, to veſt Congreſs with power ſufficient to regulate the commercial affairs of this country.

PORTSMOUTH (*New-Hampſhire*) May 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his friend in Kittery, dated April 10, 1785.

"The Turks have been cruizing off this iſland, and have taken two American veſſels, one belonging to Philadelphia and the other to Baltimore, but they have not made ſlaves of the crew.—I have ſeen a letter from one of the Captains to Mr. Harriſon, a merchant in Cadiz, which ſays, that if Congreſs will make them a preſent of a certain ſum of money every year, and ſettle a trade with them, our ſhips may paſs; otherwiſe they are determined to make ſlaves of all they can take. We have advice from Algiers, likewiſe, that the Algerines are fitting out three ſail of privateers to cruize off Cadiz, for American ſhips."

BOSTON, June 6.

It has been reported for ſome days paſt, but from what authority we are unable to ſay, that the Britiſh frigates on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, have fired upon ſeveral of our fiſhermen employed in fiſhing there.

The ſcarcity of money is now the great cry, and yet it would be very difficult to prove that there is any apparent ſcarcity of luxuries; the preſent extravagancies, in general, were at no time more than equalled in this country.—The dreſſes and decorations of this world are more coſtly than the actors are perfect.

NEWPORT, June 11.

Laſt Tueſday being the annual Election of the Members of the Corporation of this City, the following Gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen, to wit:

Hon. GEORGE HAZARD, Eſq; Mayor.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq;
PELEG CLARKE, Eſq;
SAMUEL FOWLER, Eſq;
OLIVER R. WARNER, Eſq;
} Aldermen.

HENRY BLISS, Eſq;
Mr. SAMUEL FREEBODY,
Mr. JOHN SLOCUM,
Mr. ROBERT STEVENS,
GEORGE SEARS, Eſq;
Mr. N. P. TILLINGHAST,
} Common Councilmen.

PELEG BARKER, jun. Eſq; City-Clerk.

The Legiſlature of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, lately paſſed an Act to empower the Supreme Executive Council to draw on the Treaſurer of that State for the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, in favour of Thomas Paine, Eſquire, the celebrated Author of Common Senſe, &c.

The Legiſlature of New-York has paſſed an Act, veſting Congreſs for Fifteen Years, with Power to regulate Commerce.

We learn that CALEB HARRIS, Eſq; of Johnſton, is appointed by Congreſs Surveyor on Behalf of this State, for dividing the extenſive and important Territory ceded to the United States, purſuant to a late Ordinance.

MARRIED.]—Mr. JOHN MUMFORD, Merchant, to Miſs POLLY TILLINGHAST, Daughter, of the late Mr. FARDON TILLINGHAST, jun. of this City.

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NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, June* 11.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.
Sloop Jolly Robin, G. Burt,	North-Carolina.
Sloop Dolphin, J. Maxwell,	Ditto.
Brigantine Dove, E. Tobey,	Maſſachuſetts.
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Judith, S. Martin,	Virginia.
Sloop Friendſhip, O. Reed,	Virginia.
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STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

Newport, June 9, 1785.

THE COMMISSIONER's OFFICE, for liquidating the Accounts between this State and the United States, lately kept, by the Subſcriber, at Mr. John Mumford's, in Providence, is now kept at the Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Rogers, on the Parade, in the City of Newport.—All Perſons having any Demands againſt the United States, for Supplies furniſhed, Services performed, or Prizes in the Fourth Claſs of the United States Lottery, are notified to ſend them to ſaid Office, where Attendance will be given from Nine o'Clock in the Morning 'till Twelve, and from Two o'Clock in the Afternoon 'till Six, every Day in the Week, except Sunday's, and Saturday's in the Afternoon.

EDWARD CHINN, Commiſſioner.

SCHEME of the SECOND and last Classes of the Second Congregational Society LOTTERY, in Newport.

		Dol.		Dol.
1	Prize of	250	is	250
2		50		100
6		25		150
25		10		250
25		5		125
750		2		1500
				2375
			For Repairs	625
3000 Tickets at 1 Dollar each is				3000

More than one Half of the Tickets being sold, the Managers flatter themselves of drawing it very speedily. Tickets to be sold by the Managers.

June 10, 1785.

JOSEPH BORDEN, of Portsmouth, in the County of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, &c. now a Prisoner in the Gaol of said County, hereby notifies his Creditors to appear, if they shall think fit, at the next General Assembly to be holden at said Newport, on the Fourth Monday of June Current, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition before the said Assembly, praying for the Benefit of an Act of Insolvency, or a Term not less than Five Years to pay his just Debts, should not be granted unto him; of which he requests them to take Notice, and govern themselves according to Justice and Equity.

June 7, 1785.

SOAP and CANDLES,

Warranted good, manufactured and SOLD, by

GOULD MARSH,

As cheap as any imported of equal Quality, who has also to dispose of LIME by the Hogshead, and Two second-hand CHAISES, cheap for Cash.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry-Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

Just imported in the ~~Brigantine~~ LONDON, Captain MACY,

A VERY grand Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, suitable for all Seasons of the Year, especially the present, and now ready for Sale, at the Store of

Thomas Green and Sons,

At the ROE-BUCK, near CARR's-FERRY.

Private Lodgings for Gentlemen

are now opened, at that elegant and airy Seat belonging to JOHN BANISTER, Esq; by the Subscriber, who takes this Method of returning his Thanks to those Gentlemen who have been pleased to honor him with their Company, and flatters himself, that the great Expence he has been at in order to accommodate them, and the known Healthiness of the Situation, will entitle him to look for a Continuance of the public Favour.—They may depend on the most pointed Attention being paid by their

Most obedient,
And most obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

N. B. The very best of STABLING and PASTURE for Horses.

WHEREAS SARAH ROUNDS, Wife of me the Subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board, and refuses to return; I hereby forbid all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay one Farthing of Debts by her contracted after the Publication of this. ALFRED ROUNDS.

Tiverton, May 27, 1785.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Ethan Clarke,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum; Sugar and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel; Rice by the Cask or Hundred; Indigo by the Hundred or Dozen; German and English Steel; Bar-Iron; Russia Duck; Flour; Indian Corn, &c. &c.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS imported from London, warranted good, to be sold, by

CHARLES DUNBAR,

At his Shop, the Corner of the Old Church-Lane, Newport, viz.

EARLY Turner Peas, the earliest ever imported—Early Nicolas. Ditto—Early Charleton Ditto—Dwarf Marrowfatt Ditto—Bush Peas—English Beans—Early Collyflower—Early Yorkshire Cabbage—Sugar Loaf Ditto—Batterlea Ditto—Green Savoy Ditto—Sweet Majorom—Sweet Thyme—Orange Carrot—Scarlet Beet—Onion—Large Parsnip—Early Turnip—Scarlet Radish—Cabbage Lettice—Scotch Ditto—Sallary—Coucumber, &c. &c.

Also Clover Seed—Herd's and Burden Grass Ditto—and West-India Goods, cheap for Cash.

JUST IMPORTED, BY

Walter Channing,

An additional and elegant Assortment of fashionable GOODS, which he is now opening for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, the Corner of the New-Lane—Consisting of

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres of fashionable Colours, *with a Variety of other Woollens.*

A great Choice of Calicoes, Cottons, Chintzes, Chints, Borderings, Shawls, and Bengals,

Lutestrings, Mantuas, Ducapes, Sattins, Modes, Persians, Taffaties, and Sarsnetts,

Silk Tissues. Jeans, printed Janets, Fustians, Nankeens, Princess Stuff, Corduroy, and Velvets,

Irish Linens, Sheeting, Chex, Bedticks, Diapers, Table Cloths, and Huckabuck,

A beautiful Collection of Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Bufonts, and Ribbons,

Silk, Thread, Hemp, and Worsted Hose, Gloves and Mitts,

Black and white Laces, Gold and Silver Cord for Ladies Habits,

Mens, Ladies, and Youths Hats of *every Kind and Colour*, Chips for Bonnets, and elastic Hat-Bands,

Muslins, Cambricks, Lawns, Marseilles Quiltings, Drawboys, and Persian Coats,

Hose's, and common Womens' and Childrens' Shoes.

Nails, Glass, & Painters Colours,

Fashionable plated Buttons and Buckles—Table, Cutties, and Penknives—best Steel Spades—Pewter of all Sorts—Shot of all Sizes—besides a great Variety of Goods not particularized.

Indigo of the first Quality by the 10, 20, or 50lb.

ALSO

BAR-IRON.

Newport, April 29, 1785.

Just imported from LONDON, and now selling by

BREESE & MALBONE,

At the Shop lately improved by Messrs. MASON & MALBONE.

BROADCLOTHS,
Cassimeres,
Wiltons,
Serges,
Sattinets,
Shalloons,
Calimancoes,
Tammies,
Royal Ribb,
Jeans,
Fustians,
Russia Drab,
Marseilles Quilting,
Drawboys,
Calicoes,
Irish Linens,
Checks,
heeting,
Diaper Table-Cloths,
A great Variety of black and white Gauzes,
Lawns and Muslins,
Black Sattins,
Lutestrings,
Black and white Mode,
Sarsnets,
Silk Stockings,
Silk and Cotton ditto,
Cotton and Thread ditto,
Sattinet Shoes,
Elegant Silk Watch Strings
Leather Back Gammon Tables,
Raisins,
Currants,
Loaf Sugar,

ALSO,

An Assortment of HARD-WARE.

Orders on the Impost-Office taken for any of the above Articles.

CHOICE CONNECTICUT

Pork and Beef,

To be SOLD, at

Joseph and William Russell's

Store, in Providence, in Barrels and Half-Barrels,

Providence, 26th May, 1785.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. General Assembly appointed a Committee, to examine and adjust the Demands against the Estate of CHARLES SLOCUM, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, do hereby give Notice, that they will meet for that Purpose, at the House of Mr John Lawton, in the City of Newport, on the Second Tuesday in June next—The Creditors to said Estate are desired to attend at the Time affixed, and exhibit their respective Demands.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CALEB GARDNER,
JOHN TOPHAM.

May 1, 1785.

CASH, and the highest Price, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

John Cooke,

Has received by the Brigantine LONDON, Capt. MACY, a good Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which he has for Sale, at his Shop next Door South of the Hon. GEORGE HAZARD, Esq;——Cheap for Cash—amongst which are the following Articles:

FASHIONABLE Broadcloths and Cassimeres, with Trimming,
Royal Ribbs, Corduroy, and plain Velvets,
Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlasting,
Moreens, Durants, and Tammies,
Shalloons and Calimancoes,
Jains, Janets, and Fustians,
Black and white Modes,
Black Sattin and Pelongs,
Sarsnets of all Colours,
Fashionable Lutestrings, & Persians,
Silk Quilts,
Barcelona and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gauze and Kenting Ditto,
Gauzes and Tiffenys of all Sorts,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine worked Lawn Aprons,
Wide Book and striped Muslins,
A Variety of Calicoes and printed Linens,
Mens' Thread and Hemp Hose,
Womens' Cotton Ditto,
Russia and Irish 5-4ths Sheetings,
Russia and Irish Dowlas,
7-8 and Yard Wide Linens,
Brown and striped Holland,
Mens' Beaver Gloves,
Womens' Lamb and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies black Velvet Collering and Trimming,
Womens' and Childrens' Morrocco Shoes,
Sattinet and Calimanco Ditto,
Ladies fashionable riding Hats,
Mens black and drab Ditto of all Kinds,
Chip Hats of all Colours,
Black and white Feathers,
Elegant French Flowers,
Fashionable Shawls,
Ivory, Pocket, and Bamboo Fans,
Fashionable Scots Carpeting,

ALSO,

An Assortment of NAILS and PEWTER.

Fresh RAISINS and ALMONDS.

The smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

STATE of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Providence, May 21, 1785.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the last Session, the Creditors of EZEKIEL HUNT, *of North-Kingstown, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, in and for the said State, on the Fourth Monday in June next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition pending before the General Assembly, for an Act of Insolvency, should not be granted.* DANIEL COOKE, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

ROBERT STODDARD,

At his Store, two Doors below Banister's Wharf, on the most reasonable Terms, the following Articles, viz.

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, and Lisbon, } Wines.
Jamaica Spirits,
West-India Rum,
New-England Ditto,
Brandy,
Draught and Case Geneva,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea, } Teas.
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Allspice,
Pepper and Ginger,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Figs, Currants, and Raisins,
Chocolate,
Coffee,
Rice,
Oil,
Mustard,
Hair Powder & Starch,
Soap and Candles,
Copperas,
Allum,
Snuff in Bottles and Bladders,
Wrapping Paper,
Indigo,
Pipes by the Gross,
Powder and Shot,
A Variety of well assorted Queen's and Glass Ware.

ALSO,

A Quantity of superfine and common Flour, and good ship Connell, which will be disposed of at the lowest Rate.

Just imported from London, and now selling by

Walter Easton,

Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchased in the State.—He returns his best Thanks to his former Customers, and hopes he shall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Custom in future, that his Assertions are just.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheese, Wool, and Orders on the Impost Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

SCHEME of the SECOND and last Classes of the Second Congregational Society LOTTERY, in Newport.

		Dol.		Dol.
1	Prize of	250	is	250
2		50		100
6		25		150
25		10		250
25		5		125
750		2		1500
				2375
			For Repairs	625
				3000

3000 Tickets at 1 Dollar each is 3000

More than one Half of the Tickets being sold, the Managers flatter themselves of drawing it very speedily. Tickets to be sold by the Managers.

June 10, 1785.

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June 7, 1785.

SOAP and CANDLES,
Warranted good, manufactured and SOLD, by
GOULD MARSH,
As cheap as any imported of equal Quality, who has also to dispose of LIME by the Hogshead, and Two second-hand CHAISES, cheap for Cash.

Thomas Howland

BEGS Leave to return his best Thanks to his Old Customers and the Public in general for their past Favours, and to inform them, that he has just received by the last Vessels from London, a well chosen Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell on as reasonable Terms as at any Shop or Store in the State.

Also West-India Goods as usual.

Indian Corn, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Bayberry-Wax, tried Tallow, Orders on the Impost-Office, and many Kinds of Country Produce taken in pay for any of the above Goods.

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Most obedient,
And most obliged,
Humble Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

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Also Clover Seed—Herd's and Burden Grass Ditto—and West-India Goods, cheap for Cash.

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A great Choice of Calicoes, Cottons, Chintzes, Chints, Borderings, Shawls, and Bengals,

Lutestrings, Mantuas, Ducapes, Sattins, Modes, Persians, Taffaties, and Sarsnetts,

Silk Tissues, Jeans, printed Janets, Fustians, Nankeens, Princess Stuff, Corduroy, and Velvets,

Irish Linens, Sheeting, Chex, Bedticks, Diapers, Table Cloths, and Huckaback,

A beautiful Collection of Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Bufonts, and Ribbons,

Silk, Thread, Hemp, and Worsted Hose, Gloves and Mitts,

Black and white Laces, Gold and Silver Cord for Ladies Habits,

Mens, Ladies, and Youths Hats of *every Kind and Colour*, Chips for Bonnets, and elastic Hat-Bands,

Muslins, Cambricks, Lawns, Marseilles Quiltings, Drawboys, and Persian Coats,

Hose's, and common Womens' and Childrens' Shoes.

Nails, Glass, & Painters Colours,

Fashionable plated Buttons and Buckles—Table, Cuttoes, and Penknives—best Steel Spades—Pewter of all Sorts—Shot of all Sizes—besides a great Variety of Goods not particularized.

Indigo of the first Quality by the 10, 20, or 50lb.

ALSO
BARK-IRON.

Newport, April 29, 1785.

Just imported from LONDON, and now selling by
BREESE & MALBONE,
At the Shop lately improved by Messrs. MASON & MALBONE.

BROADCLOTHS,
Cassimeres,
Wiltons,
Serges,
Sattinets,
Shalloons,
Calimancoes,
Tammies,
Royal Ribb,
Jeans,
Fustians,
Russia Drab,
Marseilles Quilting,
Drawboys,
Calicoes,
Irish Linens,
Checks,
Sheeting,

Diaper Table-Cloths,
A great Variety of black and white Gauzes,
Lawns and Muslins,
Black Sattins,
Lutestrings,
Black and white Mode,
Sarsnets,
Silk Stockings,
Silk and Cotton ditto,
Cotton and Thread ditto,
Sattinet Shoes,
Elegant Silk Watch Strings
Leather Back Gammon Tables,
Raisins,
Currants,
Loaf Sugar,

ALSO,
An Assortment of HARD-WARE.

Orders on the Impost-Office taken for any of the above Articles.

CHOICE CONNECTICUT
Pork and Beef,
To be SOLD, at
Joseph and William Russell's
Store, in Providence, in Barrels and Half-Barrels,
Providence, 26th May, 1785.

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GEORGE CHAMPLIN,
CALEB GARDNER,
JOHN TOPHAM.

May 1, 1785.

CASH, and the highest Price, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Printing-Office.

John Cooke,

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Black Serge Denim, Sattinet, and Everlasting,
Moreens, Durants, and Tammies,
Shalloons and Calimancoes,
Jains, Janets, and Fustians,
Black and white Modes,
Black Sattin and Pelongs,
Sarsnets of all Colours,
Fashionable Lutestrings, & Persians,
Silk Quilts,
Barcelona and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gauze and Kenting Ditto,
Gauzes and Tiffenys of all Sorts,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine worked Lawn Aprons,
Wide Book and striped Muslins,
A Variety of Calicoes and printed Linens,

Mens' Thread and Hemp Hose,
Womens' Cotton Ditto,
Russia and Irish 5-4ths Sheetings,
Russia and Irish Dowlas,
7-8 and Yard Wide Linens,
Brown and striped Holland,
Mens' Beaver Gloves,
Womens' Lamb and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Ladies black Velvet Collering and Trimming,
Womens' and Childrens' Morrocco Shoes,
Sattinet and Calimanco Ditto,
Ladies fashionable riding Hats,
Mens black and drab Ditto of all Kinds,
Chip Hats of all Colours,
Black and white Feathers,
Elegant French Flowers,
Fashionable Shawls,
Ivory, Pocket, and Bamboo Fans,
Fashionable Scots Carpeting,

ALSO,
An Assortment of NAILS and PEWTER.
Fresh RAISINS and ALMONDS.

The smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
Providence, May 21, 1785.

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At his Store, two Doors below Banister's Wharf, on the most reasonable Terms, the following Articles, viz.

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, and Lisbon, } Wines.
Jamaica Spirits,
West-India Rum,
New-England Ditto,
Brandy,
Draught and Case Geneva,
Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea, } Tea.
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Allspice,
Pepper and Ginger,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Figs, Currants, and Raisins,

Chocolate,
Coffee,
Rice,
Oil,
Mustard,
Hair Powder & Starch,
Soap and Candles,
Copperas,
Allum,
Snuff in Bottles and Bladders,
Wrapping Paper,
Indigo,
Pipes by the Gross,
Powder and Shot,
A Variety of well assorted Queen's and Glass Ware.

ALSO,
A Quantity of superfine and common Flour, and good Ship Connell, which will be disposed of at the lowest Rate.

Just imported from London, and now selling by
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Next Door below the Brick-Market,

A Very neat and general Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Spring and Summer, at as low a Rate as can be purchased in the State.—He returns his best Thanks to his former Customers, and hopes he shall be able to evince them, and all who favour him with their Custom in future, that his Assertions are just.

N. B. Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Cheese, Wool, and Orders on the Impost Office, taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

A FEMALE CHARACTER.

WOMAN, thoughtleſs giddy creature,
Laughing, idle flirting thing;
Moſt fantaſtic work of nature;
And like fancy on the wing.
Slave to every changing paſſion,
Loving, hating in extreme;
Fond of every fooliſh faſhion,
And at beſt a pleaſing dream.
Lovely trifle, dear illuſion,
Conq'ring weakneſs, wiſh'd for pain;
Man's chief glory and confuſion;
Of all vanities moſt vain.

The ANSWER; or, *reverſed.*

WOMAN, charming lovely creature,
Gentle, modeſt, graceful thing;
Moſt refined work of nature;
Fairer than the flow'ry ſpring.
Queen of every gentle paſſion,
Tender ſympathy and love;
Perfect work of heav'nly faſhion;
Miniature of charms above.
Love and grace in rich profuſion,
Soft'ning man's ferocious ſoul;
All creation's fair concluſion,
Form'd to beautify the whole.

To the PRINTERS *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

GENTLEMEN,

Pleaſe to inſert the following and you will oblige

A CUSTOMER.

As in Adam *all die, even ſo in* Chriſt *ſhall all be made alive.*

I.

AS all Men once in *Adam* fell,
From Life, from Heav'n, to Death and Hell:
E'en ſo are all men now reſtor'd,
To Life, to Heav'n, in *Chriſt* their Lord.

II

As *Adam* comprehended all,
In his Obedience, and his Fall,
So in himſelf, his Toil and Pain,
Chriſt comprehended all again.

III

In *Adam* doom'd to Puniſhment
For Sin, which had not our Conſent:
So *Chriſt*, without our Choice or Aid,
Annull'd our Crimes, our Debts all paid.

IV

The *Method* of redeeming Grace,
Higheſt in Dignity and Place;
Firſt claims our Wonder, Love and Praiſe,
And Joy in *Jeſus* all our Days.

V

'Tis Free, we neither ran nor fought
'Tis Free, it coſt us not a thought:
'Tis Free, the Gift is from above,
And worthy of the God of Love.

VI

Nor is the Gift of God confin'd;
'Tis freely giv'n to all Mankind:
As true to who have not believed,
As ſuch who have the Gift receiv'd.

VII

In *Chriſt*, where Grace and Peace abound,
The Balm is equal to the Wound:
In *Chriſt*, Salvation's wrought for all,
Who were involv'd in *Adam*' Fall.

VIII

Hear, who are yet among the Dead;
In *Adam*, once your fed'ral Head:
The Voice which bids your Hopes revive,
Tells you, in *Chriſt* you're made alive.

40 *Thouſand Pounds* STERLING.

READY for immediate advance, in different Sums (not leſs than £. 200 Sterling, will be lent to any one Perſon) on the Security of the INSURANCE of LIVES; —the Borrower to have his Life inſured at one of the Offices of Aſſurances of Lives in London, and the Policy to be lodged in the Hands of the Lender, for the Time the Caſh is wanted, which may be had for any Length of Time.—Inſurances of Lives are ſimilar to thoſe from Fire —the One is paid at the Office at the Death of the Holder of the Policy—the other at the Time of being burnt out—It will coſt £. 5 for every £. 100 the Borrower may inſure for, which muſt be paid at the Office before that Security can be obtained.——Good Bills caſh'd, that are drawn on a good Houſe in London.

Any Lady or Gentleman who may wiſh to have any Buſineſs or Matters ſettled, whether in Law or otherwiſe, will meet with an indefatigable Agent, whoſe Integrity may be moſt confidently relied on; any Letters that may be received (that are Poſt paid) will be duly anſwered, pointing out the Mode to put the Buſineſs in Execution, and what Time nearly the Advertiſer's Agent will arrive in America to conclude it.——Any Lady or Gentleman this may anſwer, it will be needleſs for them to ſend to their Agent, or any other Perſon but the Principal, as he will not do any Buſineſs, but what he may conduct himſelf, for his own Safety; and has no Objection to center double the Sum above-mentioned in America, if he can get proper Security for it, as it is his Intention to ſettle two Nephews, his only Relations, on the Continent.

The Advertiſer having great Connexion in the firſt County of Great-Britain, in the Manufactory of Shoes, would wiſh to make a good and ſafe Correſpondence in that Line.

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Janes,
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Velvets,
Coatings and Duffils,
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Sewing Silk and Twiſt,
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A FEMALE CHARACTER.

WOMAN, thoughtleſs giddy creature,
Laughing, idle flirting thing;
Moſt fantaſtic work of nature;
And like fancy on the wing.
Slave to every changing paſſion,
Loving, hating in extreme;
Fond of every fooliſh faſhion,
And at beſt a pleaſing dream.
Lovely trifle, dear illuſion,
Conq'ring weakneſs, wiſh'd for pain;
Man's chief glory and confuſion;
Of all vanities moſt vain.

The ANSWER; or, *reverſed.*

WOMAN, charming lovely creature,
Gentle, modeſt, graceful thing;
Moſt refined work of nature;
Fairer than the flow'ry ſpring.
Queen of every gentle paſſion,
Tender ſympathy and love;
Perfect work of heav'nly faſhion;
Miniature of charms above.
Love and grace in rich profuſion,
Soft'ning man's ferocious ſoul;
All creation's fair concluſion,
Form'd to beautify the whole.

To the PRINTERS *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

GENTLEMEN,

Pleaſe to inſert the following and you will oblige

A CUSTOMER.

As in Adam *all die, even ſo in* Chriſt *ſhall all be made alive.*

I.

AS all Men once in *Adam* fell,
From Life, from Heav'n, to Death and Hell:
E'en ſo are all men now reſtor'd,
To Life, to Heav'n, in *Chriſt* their Lord.

II

As *Adam* comprehended all,
In his Obedience, and his Fall,
So in himſelf, his Toil and Pain;
Chriſt comprehended all again.

III

In *Adam* doom'd to Puniſhment
For Sin, which had not our Conſent:
So *Chriſt*, without our Choice or Aid,
Annull'd our Crimes, our Debts all paid.

IV

The *Method* of redeeming Grace,
Higheſt in Dignity and Place;
Firſt claims our Wonder, Love and Praiſe,
And Joy in *Jeſus* all our Days.

V

'Tis Free, we neither ran nor fought
'Tis Free, it coſt us not a thought:
'Tis Free, the Gift is from above,
And worthy of the God of Love.

VI

Nor is the Gift of God confin'd;
'Tis freely giv'n to all Mankind:
As true to who have not believed,
As ſuch who have the Gift receiv'd.

VII

In *Chriſt*, where Grace and Peace abound,
The Balm is equal to the Wound:
In *Chriſt*, Salvation's wrought for all,
Who were involv'd in *Adam*' Fall.

VIII

Hear, who are yet among the Dead;
In *Adam*, once your fed'ral Head:
The Voice which bids your Hopes revive,
Tells you, in *Chriſt* you're made alive.

40 *Thouſand Pounds* STERLING.

READY for immediate advance, in different Sums (not leſs than £. 200 Sterling, will be lent to any one Perſon) on the Security of the INSURANCE of LIVES; —the Borrower to have his Life inſured at one of the Offices of Aſſurances of Lives in London, and the Policy to be lodged in the Hands of the Lender, for the Time the Caſh is wanted, which may be had for any Length of Time.—Inſurances of Lives are ſimilar to thoſe from Fire —the One is paid at the Office at the Death of the Holder of the Policy—the other at the Time of being burnt out— It will coſt £. 5 for every £. 200 the Borrower may inſure for, which muſt be paid at the Office before that Security can be obtained.——Good Bills caſh'd, that are drawn on a good Houſe in London.

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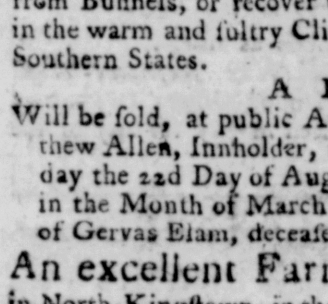

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